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parliamentary discussions, and on that account treats economic affairs as products of policy, depending for existence on statute law and requiring guidance and correction by the legislator. Such work forms only part of economic history, but it is an important part, and when the work is done by such an experienced economist as Professor Smart, with a lively interest and unflagging industry, the world of scholarship has cause for deep regret that his work is terminated.

The varied contents of the *Annals* make a summary impracticable. The most important topic covered in the present volume is the reform of the tariff, associated with the name of Huskisson. The author follows the debates on this question with particular attention, and gives an interesting picture of the gradual growth of the idea of free trade. He finds in Parnell's speech of November 30, 1826, "the first profession of faith in what we now call Free Trade, by an authoritative person in the House," and ascribes to the same legislator, in a speech made in 1829, "the first complete answer" to the pauper labor argument: "all experience proves that low-priced labour is, in the end, dear labour to those who pay for it." It is interesting to trace, in the debates on the tariff, the corn laws, and public finance, the persistent and growing influence of the classical English economists; and it is particularly interesting to follow the views on questions of the day of Ricardo, of whose speeches a very full account is given. The history of English public finance, in all its perplexing detail, occupies a considerable space; and questions of the poor and of labor receive attention as they rise to public prominence. On each of the many topics which in the decade occupied the attention of Parliament there is something; and a good index makes the contents readily accessible.

CLIVE DAY.

*Yale University.*

*History of Commerce and Industry.* By CHEESMAN A. HERRICK.  
(New York: The Macmillan Company. 1917. Pp. xxv,  
562. \$1.60.)

This volume is designed to serve as a text in secondary schools, forming part of Macmillan's Commercial Series. The survey is more than usually comprehensive, including the entire historical period and rather more reference to political events than is common in books on commercial history. It was the intention of the

author to make it possible to use the book in classes which could not be assumed to possess sufficient background in political history to dispense entirely with brief comment on general history. The treatment of industrial history is definitely subordinated to commercial history, and yet the chapters on industry are much more adequate than one would expect in a book of such compass. There is an interesting series of illustrations of the characteristic types of ships in the various periods, and some cuts of industrial processes. The maps are perhaps adequate to the purposes of the book, but it would seem that they might well have been made somewhat more elaborate and above all larger. None of the maps is given a full page; in many cases barely a third of a page is devoted to a general map of Europe, the Mediterranean, and Asia Minor. The scale is so reduced by such compression that it is a positive effort to study out even the bare outlines of routes marked, and, unless the student has more geographical knowledge than most actually possess, few will perceive the relation of these routes to the geographical features. The maps in Professor Day's *History of Commerce* are superior in every respect: they are more carefully executed, drawn to better scale, and present information that cannot be secured in the usual atlas. Dr. W. C. Webster's *General History of Commerce* contains better maps than Dr. Herrick's text, but they are no more carefully selected.

Dr. Herrick writes for a much less mature reader than does Professor Day, so that there is less emphasis upon matters pertaining to commercial policy or organization. In general, one feels that Dr. Herrick states facts, not infrequently stating generalizations as if they were hard objective facts. There is little attempt at explanations of historical events. This tone has been adopted, no doubt, because of the presumed limitations of the immature student, and probably this estimate of the needs of the student in the secondary school is accurate, but one is inclined to sympathize with Professor Day's effort to introduce into the lower schools the general tone of mature historical writing. In the massing of his material Dr. Herrick has been peculiarly successful. The history of commerce in the ancient world is treated much more elaborately than by Professor Day or Dr. Webster, and the other periods given an amount of space that would be well adapted to the needs of the average secondary school course.

At the close of each chapter there is a list of Books for Consultation; one would infer that the books were recommended as

collateral reading for students but many of the books listed would be heavy reading for the average college class and it is difficult to understand how they could be effectively used in a secondary school. Cunningham's *Growth of English Industry and Commerce* is an admirable book, in its latest edition an indispensable reference book for a research student, but it is not very well adapted to the needs of any class. Buecher's *Industrial Evolution* would seem to be pretty deep for students in secondary schools. Other books could be mentioned in great numbers for these lists include two distinct types of material: books used by the author in preparation, and books that are genuinely within the compass of the students. It is doubtless a good thing to include both types in the references of such a text, but it would be advisable to distinguish the titles carefully. Many editors are at fault in this respect, and one is tempted to believe that more care is necessary if this new tendency in the preparation of texts is to become anything more than a perfunctory setting down of titles selected somewhat at random from the casual bibliographies that one always has at one's elbow. There is nothing very edifying in a mere list of books, and though lists without any comments are doubtless necessary in extensive bibliographies there is little to justify the adoption of such a practice in the brief notices that are designed to invite the student to further study. Is it not reasonable to give him some idea of the intellectual adventures in store for him in these various titles, which in themselves mean no more than a bill of fare in a foreign language?

These various comments will no doubt illustrate the truth of Professor Morse Stephens' dictum, that there is no thoroughly good textbook unless one writes one's own text. Dr. Herrick's text affords many suggestions of an interesting course, but one is inclined to believe that the personality of the teacher has carried the class over many difficult spots. It is not so clear to the reviewer that the book itself would succeed as well in other hands, though it might well be an inspiration to a thoughtful teacher. Many of the larger generalizations of commercial history are carefully stated, so that the book is much more than a bare review of the annals of commerce, but many of these generalizations would scarcely carry through without good wall maps and careful presentation in class.

ABBOTT PAYSON USHER.

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